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Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

VERSES TO A LOCOMOTIVE.

Mighty image of a thought
Which the mind of Watt gave birth,
But which later hands have wrought
Into forms of passing worth;
More than all the wealth that sleeps
In the unturning deeps—

Thou the jewelled crowns of kings—
Richest ores of Indian mines—
These are weak and futile things,
Measured by the light that shines
Round thy well accustomed path,
Form of majesty and wrath.

Wonder gazes with mute lips,
Seeing all, yet waits to see;
Deep in speculation dips,
But never solves the mystery,
What hath made thee, what thou art,
Spirit of the fiery heart.

Here the handwork of man
Reaches to the Master's skill,
In its perfection of plan,
In its energy of will;
Holding in directed course,
Mightiest elements of force.

Miracle of human art,
Now mark thy smoky trains,
As the pointed lightning start,
Stream along the iron paths:
Words of ancient prophecy
Thru into my memory.

Men by inspiration taught,
Reaching with an eye sublime,
In high presence of thought,
To the outer gates of time,
Saw thy dazzling meteor flight
Gleam across the future's night.

Saw the lofty hills descend
To the level plains beneath,
And the mighty forests bend
In eager haste at thy breath:
Shooting through the storm and gloom,
Like a herald star of doom.

Who shall solve the mystery—
Read the prophecy aright—
What the ripened fruit shall be,
Of this element of might?
Which all time and space derides,
Spurning the earth's rounded sides.

To the human brotherhood,
If gift were used well;
It would fight with greater good
Than the hoary sage could tell,
With the power of the years,
When the son of man appears.

When the reign of war shall cease,
And all strife in human hearts,
When the dawn of love and peace,
And the glory of the arts,
And this festival of our God,
Be the earth which Adam trod.

MEXICAN SLAVERY. The Matamoros Flag, a paper conducted in the English language by Americans at Matamoros, gives a very interesting view of affairs in that city. It may not be known to some of our readers that a large portion of the Mexican population are bondsmen, *yes* slaves. Such is the case. The Mexican landholder, like the Russian, holds the serfs on his land, who cannot leave it without permission from the alcalde of the town. If the laborer in any way becomes indebted to his master, it is utterly impossible for him to get out of debt. The master hires out the services of his debtor, and allows him, perhaps \$3 or \$4 a month, as the full value of his work. If he becomes such, the master charges him with loss of time, medical attendance, &c., so when the bondsmen die he is in debt, and the debt is forthwith transferred to his offspring, who lead out the life of their parents, whose offspring in the same manner remain in bondage. Since the settlement of American troops in Matamoros, the value of Mexican labor has been greatly enhanced, and the result is, that great numbers of these "hereditary bondsmen" have purchased their freedom. Once free they show their former masters, and resort to where they can get the best pay for their labor. Many of the wealthy Mexicans, who have never known what work is, are obliged to do their own domestic labor. It appears to us that if this example of the change in the condition of the Matamoros bondsmen could be disseminated through the Mexican towns, an unquenchable spirit would be engendered among this unfortunate class which constitute so large a portion of the Mexican population. The result would be highly favorable to us and disastrous to our enemies.

The best mode of promoting a nation's welfare, is to improve its morals, encourage industry, and diffuse education. This is the true American system, and we want no other.

It was a golden saying of Dr. Franklin, in answer to one of the impudent letters of Thomas Paine, that "if men were so wicked with religion, what would they do without it?"

A man's own good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners.

THE STORY TELLER.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

LEGENDS OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY GEORGE LIPPARD.

VALLEY FORGE.

Hidden away there in a deep glen, not many miles from Valley Forge, a quaint old farm house rose darkly over a wide waste of snow.

It was a cold dark winter night, and the snow began to fall—when from the broad fireplace of the old farm house, the cheerful blaze of massive logs flashed around a wide and spacious room.

Two persons sat there by that fire, a father and child. The father, who sits yonder, with a soldier's belt thrown over his farmer's dress, is a man of some fifty years, his eyes bloodshot, his hair changed to an untimely grey, his face wrinkled and hollowed by care, and by dissipation more than care.

And the daughter who sits in the full light of the blaze opposite her father—a slenderly formed girl of some seventeen years, clad in a coarse lincey skirt and kerchief, which made up the costume of a farmer's daughter, in the days of the Revolution.

She is not beautiful—ah, no! Care—perhaps that disease, consumption, which makes the heart grow cold to name—has been busy with that young face, sharpened its outlines, and stamped it with a deadly paleness.

There is no bloom on that young cheek. The brown hair is laid plainly aside from the pale brow. Then tell me, what is it you see, when you gaze in her face?

You look at that young girl, you see nothing but the gleam of two large dark eyes, that burn into your soul.

Yes, those eyes are unnaturally large and dark and bright—perhaps consumption is leading their flame.

And now as the father sits there, so moody and sullen, as the daughter sits yonder, so sad and silent and pale, tell me, I pray you the story of their lives.

That farmer, Jacob Manheim, was a peaceful, a happy man before the Revolution. Since the war, he had become drunken and idle—driven his wife broken-hearted to the grave—and worse than all, joined a band of Tory refugees, who scour the land at dead of night, burning and murdering as they go.

To-night, at the hour of two, this Tory band will lie in wait, in a neighboring pass, to attack and murder the "Rebel" Washington, whose starving soldiers are yonder in the huts of Valley Forge.

Washington on his lonely journeys is wont to pass this farm house—the cut-throats are there in the next chamber, drinking and feasting, as they wait for two o'clock at night.

And the daughter, Mary, for her name was Mary; they loved that name in the good old times—what is the story of her brief young life? She had been reared by her mother, now dead and gone home, to revere the name Washington, who to-night will be attacked and murdered—to revere him next to God. Nay, more: that mother on her death-bed joined the hands of this daughter, in solemn betrothal with the hands of a young partisan leader, Harry Williams, who now shares the crust and the cold of Valley Forge.

Well may that maiden's eye flash with unnatural brightness, well may her pale face gather a single burning flush, in the centre of each cheek!

For yesterday afternoon, she went four miles, over roads of ice and snow, to tell Captain Williams the plot of the refugees. She did not reach Valley Forge until Washington had left on one of his lonely journeys; so this night, at twelve, the partisan captain will occupy the rocks above the neighboring pass, to "trap the trappers of George Washington."

Yes, that pale slender girl, remembering the words of her dying mother, had broken through her obedience to her father, after a long and bitter struggle. How dark that struggle in a faithful daughter's heart! She had betrayed her plots to his enemies—stipulating first for the life, the safety of her traitor-father.

And now as father and child are sitting there, the shouts of the Tory refugees echo from the next chamber—as the hand of the old clock is on the hour of eleven—hark! There is the sound of horse's hoofs without the farm house—there is a pause—the doors opens—a tall stranger, wrapped in a thick cloak, white with snow, enters, advances to the fire, and in brief words solicits some refreshment and an hour's repose.

Why does the Tory Manheim start aghast at the sight of that stranger's blue and gold uniform—then mumbling something to his daughter about "getting food for the traveller," rush wildly into the next room, where his brother Tories are feasting?

Tell me, why does that young girl stand trembling before the tall stranger, veiling her eyes from that calm face, with his blue eyes and kindly smile?

Ah—if we may believe the legends of that time, few men, few warriors, who dared the terror of battle with a smile, could stand unabashed before the solemn presence of Washington.

For it was Washington, exhausted with a long journey—his limbs stiffened and his face numbed with cold—it was the great "Rebel" of Valley Forge, who returning to camp sooner than his usual hour, was forced by the storm to take refuge in the farmer's house and claim a little food and an hour's repose at his hands.

In a few moments, behold the Soldier, with his cloak thrown off, sitting at that oaken table, partaking of the food, spread out there by the

hands of the girl, who now stands trembling at his shoulder.

And look! Her hand is extended as if to grasp him by the arm—her lips move as if to warn him of his danger, but make no sound. Why all this silent agony for the man who sits so calmly there?

One moment ago, as the girl, in preparing the hasty supper, opened yonder closet door, adjoining the next room, she heard the low whispers of her father and the Tories; she heard the dice box rattle, as they were casting lots, who should stab George Washington in his sleep!

And now, the words: "Beware, or this night you die!" trembles half-formed upon her lips, when the father comes hastily from that room and hushes her with a look.

"Show the gentleman to his chamber, Mary!" (how calmly polite a murderer can be!)—that chamber at the head of the stairs, on the left—On the left, you mind!

Mary takes the light, trembling and pale—She leads the soldier up the oaken stairs. They stand on the landing, in this wing of the farmhouse, composed of two rooms, divided by thick walls from the main body of the mansion. On one side, the right is the door of Mary's chamber; on the other, the left, the chamber of the soldier—to him a chamber of death.

For a moment, Mary stands there trembling and confused. Washington gazes upon that pale girl with a look of surprise. Look! She is about to warn him of his danger, when, see there!—her father's rough face appears above the head of the stairs.

"Mary show the gentleman into the chamber on the left. And look ye, girl—it's late—you'd better go into your own room and go to sleep."

While the Tory watches them from the head of the stairs, Washington enters the chamber on the left, Mary the chamber on the right.

An hour passes. Still the storm beats on the roof—still the snow drifts on the hills. Before the fire, in the dim old hall of that farm house, are seven half-drunken men, with the tall Tory, Jacob Manheim, setting in their midst; the murderer's knife in his hand. For the lot had fallen upon him. He is to go up stairs and stab the sleeping man.

Even the half-drunken murderer is pale at the thought—how the knife trembles in his hand—trembles against the pistol barrel. The jeers of his comrades rouse him to the work—the light in one hand, the knife in the other, he goes up the stairs—he listens! first at the door of his daughter's chamber on the right, then at the door of the soldier's chamber on the left. All is still. Then he places the light on the floor—he enters the chamber on the left—he is gone a moment—silence!—there is a faint groan! He comes forth again, rushes down the stairs, and stands there before the fire, with the bloody knife in his hand.

"Look!" he shrieks, as he scatters the red drops over his comrades' faces, over the hearth into the fire—"Look! it is his blood—the traitor Washington!"

His comrades gather round him with yells of joy; already, in fancy, they count the gold which will be paid for this deed, when lo! that stair door opens, and there, without a wound, even the stain of a drop of blood, stands George Washington, asking calmly for his horse.

"What!" shrieked the Tory Manheim, "can neither steel nor bullet harm you? Are you a living man? Is there no wound about your heart? no blood upon your uniform?"

That apparition drives him mad. He starts forward—he places his hands tremblingly upon the arms, upon the breast of Washington! Still no wound. Then he looks at the bloody knife still clutched in his right hand, and stands there quivering as with a death spasm.

While Washington looks on in silent wonder, the door is flung open, the bold troopers from Valley Forge throng the room, with the gallant form and brazen visage of Captain Williams in their midst. At this moment the clock struck twelve. Then a horrid thought crashes like a thunder-bolt upon the brain of the Tory Manheim. He seizes the light—rushes into the room of his daughter on the right. Some one had just risen from the bed, but the chamber was vacant. Then towards that room on the left, with steps of leaden heaviness—Look! how the light quivers in his hand! He pauses at the door; he listens! Not a sound—a stillness like the grave. His blood curdles in his veins! Gathering courage, he pushes open the door. He enters. To wards that bed through whose curtains he struck so blindly a moment ago! Again he pauses—not a sound—a stillness more terrible than the grave. He flings aside the curtains.

There, in the full light of the lamp, her young form half covered, bled in her own blood there lay his daughter, Mary!

Ah, do not look upon the face of the father, as he starts silently back, frozen to stone; but in this pause of horror listen to the mystery of this deed!

After her father had gone down stairs, an hour ago, Mary silently stole from the chamber on the right. Her soul shaken by a thousand fears, she opened the door on the left, and beheld Washington sitting by a table on which were spread a chair and a Bible. Then, though her existence was wound up in the act, she asked him, in a tone of calm politeness to take the chamber on the opposite side. Mary entered the chamber which he left.

Can you imagine the agony of that girl's soul as lying on the bed intended for the death-conch of Washington, she silently advanced the knife, although that knife might be clenched in a father's hand.

And now that father, frozen to stone, stood

there, holding the light in one hand, and other still clutching the red knife.

There lay his child, the blood streaming from that wound in her arm—her eyes covered with a glassy film.

"Mary!" shrieked the guilty father—for robber and Tory as he was he was still a father—"Mary!" he called to her, but that word was all he could say.

Suddenly, she seemed to wake from that stupor. She sat up in the bed with her glassy eyes. The strong hand of death was upon her. As she sat there erect and ghastly, the room was thronged with soldiers. Her lover rushed forward, and called her by name. No answer. Called again—spoke to her in the familiar tones of olden time—still no answer. She knew him not.

Yes, it was true—the strong hand of death was upon her.

"Has he escaped?" she said, in that husky voice.

"Yes!" shrieked the father. "Live, Mary, only live, and to-morrow I will join the camp at Valley Forge."

Then that girl—that Hero-woman—dying as she was, not so much from the wound in her arm as from the deep agony which had broken the last chord of life, spread forth her arms, as though she beheld a form floating there above her bed, beckoning her away. She spread forth her arms as if to enclose that Angel form.

"Mother!" she whispered—while there grouped the soldiers—there, with a speechless agony on his brow, stood the lover—there, hiding his face with one hand, while the other grasped the light, crouched the father—that light flashing over the dark bed, with the white form in its centre—"Mother, thank God! For with my life I have saved him—"

Look, even as starting up on that bloody couch, she speaks the half-formed word, her arms stiffen, her eyes wide open, set in death, glare in her father's face!

She is dead! From that dark room her spirit has gone home!

That half-formed word, still quivering on the white lips of the Hero-woman—that word uttered in a husky whisper, choked by the death-rattle—that word was—"Washington!"

HOW TO SPELL CAT.

Some time during the last war with Great Britain, says a cotemporary, the — Regiment of Infantry, was stationed near Boston. Old Dr. M. (peace to his ashes) was surgeon to the Regiment. The Doctor was an old gentleman of very precise and formal manners, who stood a great deal upon his dignity of deportment, and was, in his own estimation, one of the literati of the Army. Nevertheless, he was fond of a joke—provided always, it was not perpetrated at his own expense.

It is well known, in the "old school," that at the commencement of the war, a number of citizens were appointed officers in the Army, who were more noted for their chivalry than for the correctness of their orthography. The Doctor took little pains to conceal his contempt for the "new set."

One day, at mess, after the decanter had performed sundry preambulations of the table, Capt. S., a brave and accomplished officer, and a great wag, remarked to the Doctor—who had been somewhat severe in his remarks on the literary deficiencies of some of the new officers:

"Doctor M., are you acquainted with Captain G.?"

"Yes, I know him well," replied the Doctor.

"He one of the new set—but what of him?"

"Nothing in particular," replied Capt. S.

"I have just received a letter from him, and I will wager you a dozen of old Port that you cannot guess in six guesses how he spells Cat."

"Done," said the Doctor, "it's a wager."

"Well—commence guessing," said S.

"K-a-double t."

"No."

"K-a-t-e."

"No—try again."

"K-a-t-a."

"No—you have missed it again."

"Well, then," resumed the Doctor, "C-a-double t."

"No, that's not the way—try again—it's your last guess."

"C-a-g-h-t."

"No," said S., "that's not the way—you have lost the wager."

"Well," said the Doctor, with much petulance of manner, "how the d—l does he spell it?"

"Why he spells it C-a-t," replied S., with the utmost gravity.

Amid the roar of the mess, and almost choking with rage, the Doctor sprang to his feet, exclaiming:

"Capt. S., I am too old a man to be trifled with in this manner."

"Come here, my lad," said an attorney to a boy about nine years of age. The boy came, and asked the attorney "what case was to be tried next?" The lawyer answered, "a case between the Pope and the Devil—which do you think will gain the action?" The boy replied, "I guess it will be a pretty tight squeeze—the Pope has the most money, but the Devil has the most lawyers."

A young apprentice to the shoemaking business asked his master what answer he should give to the oft-repeated question, "Does your master warrant his shoes?" "Answer, Thomas," said the master, "that I warrant them to prove good, and if they don't, I'll make them good-for-nothing."

A GLASS EYE.

A singular case is reported in Galligani's Messenger, as having recently come off before a Justice of the Peace at Neuilly, France. Dame Playette has a little dog of the gentlest kind, and which she loves as women generally love an animal, when obliged to renounce all hopes of another kind of attachment. Some months since, Mme. Playette holding a lump of sugar between her lips, tempted the dog with it, in withdrawing her head at the moment the animal would seize it. This play lasted for some minutes, when the dog gave a leap to snap the coveted article; but unfortunately, his claws, sharp as a cat's, struck the right eye of his mistress, who uttered a shriek and fell back in a swoon. On coming to, she found that she had lost an eye.

Although having attained a half century, Mme. Playette would not consent to remain with the absent eye, but submitted to a painful operation in having a glass one adjusted, which, aside from any motion, perfectly resembled the other. But when the artist, who had manufactured the false eye demanded the 100 francs agreed upon Mme. Playette refused to cash up, and he therefore resorted to a Court of Justice.

M. Tamissier, the plaintiff, is represented by his attorney. Mme. Playette enters the Court, holding her glass eye in her hand.

Justice—You are aware, Madame, of the nature of the suit instituted against you by M. Tamissier. Why do you refuse to pay the sum stipulated between you?

Mme. P.—M. Tamissier doubtless thought because I was only a woman, he should catch me, but I will prove to him that the widow of a battalion commander is not a boarding-school Miss. J.—All this rigmorale is foreign to the case, and I must confine you—

Mme. P.—(Indignantly)—Confine me! confine me! Do you take me for a fool, Monsieur? J.—(smiling)—Allow me to finish. I must confine you to the facts in the case.

Mme. P.—The facts in the case are, that that wretched botch has charged me with an eye with which nobody could see a bull three feet distant. I did not order an eye to play blind man's buff with!

J.—How! did you presume to suppose you could see with that eye?

Mme. P.—To ask me that—Do me the pleasure to tell me what one has eyes for—if not to see with?

J.—Truly, Madame, what you offer is passing strange. Reflect a little—how could you expect to see with a false eye?

Mme. P.—I want to see with both eyes as well as other people? I ordered an eye to see clear—and I want to see clear with it. Till then I won't pay a farthing. (Prolonged laughter in the audience.)

Mme. Playette turns towards the spectators, and exclaims:—"What are those boobies laughing at? I have a top-piece and it serves me like the rest of my hair. I have three false teeth which do the office of those that preceded them. Why, then, should it not be the same with my eye?" (Redoubled laughter.)

When order was restored, the Justice declared the case terminated, and condemned Madame Playette to pay the 100 francs and cost of court.

Mme. Playette then retired, rudely throwing her false eye upon the pavement and breaking it into fragments.

A CHALLENGE REPELLED. After the battle of Preston Plains, a witty Scotch farmer amused himself by writing a ballad upon it, which so stung one of the English officers, who had behaved very basely on the occasion, that he sent the poet a challenge to meet him at H—, for mortal combat. The second found the farmer busy with his hay fork, to whom he delivered the challenge of the redoubtable hero. The good humored farmer, turning towards him with the agricultural implement, coolly said, "Gang awa' back to Mester Smith, and tell him I have na time to come to H— to gi' him satisfaction, but that if he likes to come here, I'll do just as he did—I'll run awa'."

THE ART OF RAISING. The Duke of Grammont was the most adroit and witty courtier of his day. He entered one day the closet of Cardinal Mazarin without being announced. His evidence was amusing himself, jumping close-legged against the wall. To surprise a prime minister in so boyish an occupation, was dangerous, and a less skillful courtier might have stammered excuses and retired. The Duke entered briskly, and cried, "I'll bet you a hundred crowns that I jump higher than your eminence;" and the Duke and the Cardinal began to jump for their lives. Grammont took good care to jump a few inches lower than the Cardinal; and was six months afterwards, a Marshall of France.

HORSEROTERY. "This tenement to let, enquire next door." The place was in a wretched state of dilapidation: but Banister enquired the rent, &c. These particulars gained, he asked: "Do you let anything with it?" "No," was the reply, "why do you ask that?" "Because, if you let it alone, it will tumble down."

PROGRESS OF THE YANKEES. The most fashionable boarding house in Rome is kept by Mrs. Clark, an American lady.

The line of omnibuses across the Isthmus of Suez is owned by a Yankee, and all his drivers are Cape Cod boys.

A lad was killed in St. Louis, by a fall of snow from a house.

THE WAR—ITS CAUSES AND ITS PROSECUTION.

"No. 75. Claims of A. C. Bredall, of New Orleans. 1st. The schooner Lodi, with a valuable cargo of lawful goods, both belonging to Mr. Bredall, sailed from New Orleans in May, 1838, bound for Matamoros in Mexico. On her arrival there, without any allegation of offence committed or contemplated, she was seized, her cargo landed, exposed, and pillaged. After a long detention, the cargo and vessel were restored; but the latter was so much injured by worms and her sails, rigging, and stores so much damaged that she was obliged to be run on shore on her passage back to New Orleans, in order to save the lives of the passengers and crew. A total loss of the vessel and cargo was the consequence.

"2d. In 1843, Mr. Bredall arrived at Vera Cruz, with passports granted him by the Mexican Consul at New Orleans. He presented them to the proper authorities, but was arrested and imprisoned on the charge of a design upon the life of Gen. Santa Anna. During his detention, he suffered the most wanton, cruel, and humiliating indignities and privations; and upon his release, he reached New Orleans in a hopeless and shattered condition; his constitution broken; his hearing destroyed, and sinking under a hopeless constitution. It is proper to remark that the British minister demanded and obtained liberal damages on behalf of three British subjects who were imprisoned with Mr. Bredall."

"No. 81. Claims of Captain James P. Leary. 1st. In 1843, the store of the claimant with all its contents was forcibly taken possession of with the connivance of the public authorities, and never returned. Amount of property lost, \$6,846 02. Reparation has been refused from the commission of the outrage to the present time.

"2d. This claim is for illegal duties extorted from Capt. Leary by the collector of the port of Lagana in 1843, under false pretences, amounting to \$513 80.

"3d. The third claim is for goods belonging to the claimant and his brother, thrown overboard by the captain of the steamboat Patrita amounting \$7,452 25, for which relief has been denied by the Mexican government.

"4th. Captain L. also claims reparation for being imprisoned after the commencement of hostilities between the United States and Mexico, in direct violation of the treaty, providing for the occurrence of such an event, and for being compelled to leave Mexico, without time to arrange his business, also in violation of treaty stipulations."

The character of these Mexican outrages, being ninety-five in all, well summed up in a letter addressed by Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of May 27th, 1837. In that letter Mr. Forsyth says:

"These wrongs are of a character which cannot be tolerated by any government imbued with a just self-respect, with a proper regard for the opinion of other nations, or with an enlightened concern for the permanent welfare of those portions of its people who may be interested in foreign commerce. Treasure belonging to citizens of the United States has been seized by Mexican officers, in its transit from the capital to the coast. Vessels of the United States have been captured, detained, and condemned upon the most frivolous pretexts. Duties have been exacted from others, notoriously against law, or without law. Others have been employed, and in some instances ruined, in the Mexican service, without compensation to the owners. Citizens of the United States have been imprisoned for long periods of time, without being informed of the offences with which they were charged. Others have been murdered and robbed by Mexican officers, on the high seas, without any attempt to bring the guilty to justice."

"This career of Mexican violence and perfidy continued through successive aspects of our international relations with that country, which lends to it new features of aggravation. One portion of those robberies was committed upon us in the year in which we took the lead among all nations in acknowledging the independence of Mexico, and in procuring its acknowledgment from England. Another portion of these crimes was committed against us just after our treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation had been concluded with Mexico, in 1831. The same course of violence and wrong-doing against us was kept up through the year 1837, in which our government rejected the first overture of Texas towards Annexation. And, finally, the whole of these outrages, occurring, as they did, before the act of Annexation was consummated, constituted, so to speak, the broad basis of wrong doing and insult—extended through nearly 30 years, and wholly unatoned for—upon which Mexico seems to have shaped her conduct towards us in relation to the act of Annexation."

And the sequel of Mexican policy was worthy of its opening chapter. It is really difficult to conceive a course of conduct more utterly at war with every principle of international right and comity, than that pursued by Mexico towards us in relation to this matter as the annexation of Texas. For ten years Mexico had slept over the acknowledged and established independence of Texas. She woke from her slumber when annexation was spoken of in 1843. She offered to acknowledge the independence of Texas on condition that annexation should not take place. Her offer was rejected; and through her minister, Almonte, she denounced war against us, to resist annexation and to recover Texas. To that position she has ever since held. On the 12th of March last, her Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Castillo Llanas, tells us in a despatch, under date that that his government had declared, in view of the annexation of Texas, that it would consider "no notable act of usurpation" as a cause of war; and he adds that when the act was consummated, "negotiation was by its very nature at an end, and war was the only resource of the Mexican government." Before this declaration, we had urged negotiation upon Mexico in every most conciliatory form. Again and again, we have proffered it since to Herrera, to Parades, and to Santa Anna. Whenever proffered, it has been rejected. The reason seems plain enough. Mexico, on her own showing,

does not look to negotiation as a means of gaining what she asks. She goes for the whole of Texas, and from the whole tenor of American diplomacy and legislation since 1840, she knows that that claim is regarded by us as wholly inadmissible. That claim is not a subject for negotiation. She must relinquish it or support it in war, and her Secretary Llanas tells us she has made her choice. "Negotiation, by the nature of the case, is at an end, and her only resource is war!"

In determining, then, upon the spirit in which we will prosecute this war, it is proper to lay aside all the mystification which the opposition have brought into the question respecting the Mexican claim to the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. As a cause of the war, such a claim of Mexico has no existence now and never had an existence. Mexico has never put forth a claim which did not reach to the Sabine. Summing up the matter in a word, then, we wage this war for the right of self-government of our fellow-citizens in Texas, against a nation which declared negotiation upon that matter to be out of the question by "the very nature of the case," and which thus closes by open war upon the freedom of Texas, and the sovereignty of the United States, a long series of unprepared outrages, which, in the relations of the two countries, has filled up the history of a whole generation.

No stronger case for war can be found in modern history. It involves all those principles which the people of this country hold most dear and sacred. And we hazard little in predicting that the more carefully the nature and causes of the war are studied and examined, the more surely it will commend itself to the popular judgment and feeling as a war on our part, just and necessary, and not to be avoided. And in this country such a war, be it longer or shorter, will always be fought through vigorously and to the end.

NEW YORK FEDERALISM.

Our readers have seen the manner in which the Federalists of Massachusetts first met the proposition introduced by Mr. Cushing providing for the raising supplies in aid of the volunteers. At first they refused even to entertain it, and kicked it out of the house without any ceremony. But finding the public mind so exasperated at such an infamous proceeding, they backed out of their original ground and concluded to let the matter be referred to a committee. What the result will be, a few days will disclose.

The Federalists of New York were not quite so bare-faced as their brethren in Massachusetts, but their patriotism is of the same stamp, and their names will descend to posterity in the same category. A bill was introduced into the Legislature of New York, now in session, appropriating ten thousand dollars in aid of her volunteers. The Federalists had not the courage to resist its introduction, but resorted to a most shameful trick to defeat its passage. A Federal member, whose party is in the majority, tacked on to the bill a preamble, censuring the President for involving the Republic in a war with Mexico, and reflecting upon the general government in offensive terms, determined either that the Democrats should be arrayed against the National Administration, or else compelled to vote against the bill. The result was, as was anticipated, the bill in that shape was refused a passage. The Democrats were anxious to provide for the wants of those who have generously volunteered to fight the battles of the country, but they were deterred by no means to have such a nauseous pill thrust down their throats by these Federal doctors as had been prescribed for them. It now remains to be seen, whether the majority will recede from their infamous determination, or still adhere to their shameful policy.

We can hardly conceive of a more disgraceful position than that now occupied by these modern Federalists. They have all the bitterness and hostility at heart against the general government, that their ancestry had in the war of 1812. But they have not half the boldness and apparently honest assurance, which even in a bad cause always commands respect. The Federalists of 1812, though we shall not be accused of entertaining a very particular regard for them, were nevertheless bold men, and many of them honest men. They were men who feared not to publish their sentiments, reasonable as they were, but set public opinion and even the government itself at defiance. But the Federalists of 1846 are more afraid of public opinion, and hence are more inclined to oppose the government by resorting to sly tricks and contemptible subterfuges. This remark does not apply to all, for cases could be cited which would well compare with the recklessness and boldness exhibited by the opposers of the last war. But posterity will hold all accountable who refuse to stand by the country when she imperatively demands the aid and co-operation of all. "It is hard to kick against the pricks," and so the enemies of the government will assuredly find it. [Eastern Argus.]

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

A Havana correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says the British steamer brings accounts from Vera Cruz to the 2d January, from the city of Mexico to the 31st December, and from St. Luis Potosi by way of the capital to the 25th of December. The Mexican congress are unanimous in their action upon the subject of carrying on the war. The news from Santa Anna's headquarters at St. Luis, under the command of General Terrell and Pepe Minon, had taken up their line of march toward Saltillo, on the 23d and 24th of December, and that Santa Anna himself, with residue of the army, was to follow in the course of two or three days. The gentlemen with whom I conversed think that he has full 10,000 irregulars. The only sign which at all qualifies the hostile attitude assumed by the Mexican people, and government is that General Almonte, our bitter enemy, has received no appointment under the new congress. Santa Anna was elected president of Mexico by only two majorities. A gentleman who has been living in Vera Cruz, and whose report may be confidently relied upon, has informed me, that there are in

Vera Cruz and the castle, only 3000 men. They are supported by the merchants, who advance daily enough to support or feed them. The President's message had not been received at Vera Cruz.

Chihuahua had not been taken by our troops; the nearest they were to it was Paso del Norte. No news from either the Pacific or California.

FROM THE ARMY.

The Arispe schooner arrived in New Orleans on the 6th, from Tampico Dec. 30, but she brings nothing to confirm reports that the Mexican army, or any portion of it, was advancing on Saltillo. Mr. Labruere and Dr. Lemon were to fight a duel Jan. 1st, about some tobacco. (Mr. Lumsden, of the Picayune, came in the Arispe.)

The accounts from Mexico report Santa Anna to be still at San Luis de Potosi, at a late day in December.

The strength of Santa Anna's Army at San Luis Potosi has been exaggerated. It does not exceed 10,000 men, and those poorly provisioned and having in their possession a scanty supply of arms and ammunition. He reckons, among his officers, men of high military scientific attainments—English, German and French.

The Mexican troops which were seen are pronounced only to have been a large foraging party. The forces in Saltillo have been considerably strengthened. The Kentucky and Ohio regiments, under Gen. Butler, have marched there, and the Kentucky cavalry were to march on the 23d ult. Monterey also, under command of Gen. Garland, is considerably reinforced.

The Delta says the alarm of an attack on Saltillo arose from a letter which Worth intercepted, and in which the governor of New Leon advised a Mexican partisan captain to advance on a certain day, and all the Mexican population would arise and assist him. It was a hoax. Worth enclosed the letter to the author, telling him that if again detected in any such proceeding he would be shot.

The message of Gen. Silas, the acting president to the Mexican Congress, expatiated upon the war with the United States, and expressed a stern determination to carry it on with vigor and declared that it was only just begun, and it might be expected to continue twenty years.

From these revelations, our own Congress must see the necessity of action—action—and the duty of waiving all distant, abstract, and irrelevant questions! What is wanting is men and money for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the adjustment of all unreasonable questions should be left to a period of peace and tranquillity.

The corps of Gen. Wool, numbering 3000, on its way from Lavaca to Presidio, Monclova and Parra, the longest march yet made, has, by official reports, not lost a man.

GENERAL TAYLOR'S MOVEMENTS.

The following letter from Gen. Taylor to the Adjutant General at Washington, though written before the late accounts of a threatened descent upon Saltillo, by Santa Anna, is of interest, as developing the plan of the campaign:—

Camp near Monterey, Dec. 8, 1846.

Sir—As I expect to march in a few days for Victoria, I consider the present proper occasion to explain somewhat in detail the dispositions which have been made, and which are contemplated, for the occupation and defence of this frontier. With this view, I enclose a sketch exhibiting the line from Parras to Tampien, and showing how a portion of that line is naturally marked by the chain of the "Sierra Madre."

It will be seen at once that San Luis Potosi is a position almost equally distant from the points of this line. This would give a force at San Luis a very great advantage over us, were it not for the nature of the country and the communications; the regions between San Luis and the mountains being scantily supplied with water and subsistence, and the road by Saltillo and Monterey being the only practicable route for artillery across the mountains. Without artillery, the Mexican troops are not at all formidable, and I think, have but little confidence in themselves. I therefore consider the position of Saltillo and Parras as of prime importance. With an intermediate post at Patos, and the means, by a good road, of rapidly uniting, if necessary, I deem the columns of Brigadier Generals Wool and Worth quite equal to hold that flank of the line. I shall, however, reinforce the latter General, particularly in cavalry, and shall establish a reserve at this place to support the advanced positions, should the movements of the enemy require it.

Brigadier General Wool is understood to be now at Parras with his column—say 2400 strong with six guns. Brigadier General Worth has his headquarters at Saltillo—his command consisting of some 1200 regular troops, with eight guns. I propose to reinforce him by two regiments of volunteer foot, and a portion of the Kentucky cavalry. Lieut Kearney's company is all the regular cavalry I can assign to him at present.

At Monterey will be the headquarters of Major General Butler, commanding the reserve—two companies of artillery and one of a weak regiment of the place. The troops of Gen. Butler will be at this point, and in echelon on the route, hence to Camargo and the mouth of the Rio Grande, except those which may be ordered to Tampico as above indicated.

Tampico is now garrisoned by eight strong companies of artillery, and the Alabama regiment of volunteers, say 1000 effectives. I consider this force quite sufficient to hold the place, controlling as we do the harbor. These considerations attracted my attention to Victoria before the surrender of Tampico, but I now deem it more than ever important, for I have reason to believe that a corps of observation is in that quarter under the orders of General Urrea—having its headquarters perhaps at Tula, and sending forward advanced parties as far as Victoria.

Major General Patterson had accordingly been instructed to march from Matamoros, with three regiments of volunteers, to their

from his division, one being Tennessee horse. I propose to move from this point, say by the 12th inst., with the regular troops now here, under Brigadier General Twiggs, (except those to be left in garrison as above,) and the regiments of Gen. Patterson's division under Brigadier General Quitman. At Montemorelos, 65 miles from this, I shall effect a junction with Col. Riley, (who is now there, and incorporate with the column the 2d Tennessee regiment, under orders for that place. With this augmented force, I expect to effect a junction with Major General Patterson, before Victoria.

You will perceive that one effect of the arrangements above indicated will be to throw Major General Patterson, with the troops of his appropriate division, (Tennessee, Illinois, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia,) on the left, and near the coast, while Major General Butler, with his division, occupies the lines of communication from the Rio Grande to Saltillo.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

Strange Admission. It has been customary with the whig journals to say that their party contains "all the talent, all the learning, all the religion, and all the decency" in the country, and nothing else; but the New Bedford Mercury, in an article on the next President makes this strange admission. [Worcester Palladium.] "We had supposed that the whig party would profit a little by experience—but it seems the roots are not dead yet!"

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 26, 1847.

"The Nation"—it must be preserved."

COL. MILLET.—The good citizens of Oxford County ought to feel under obligations to you for calling their attention to the interesting subject of Common School Education, by publishing the proceedings of the meeting held at Paris on the 9th inst. As I was present at that meeting, permit me to say that it promised well as the commencement of a work which seems adapted to do great good. Every present seemed to be awake and in earnest. The right spirit was evinced, and the calls for an adjourned meeting, to be held at the same place on Saturday next, gave assurance that the good spirit will not slumber, but grow wider, deeper and stronger, till the whole community shall take hold of the subject and go to work like men, who know their best, their highest interests, and knowing, resolve to pursue them.

Can there be a subject more deserving attention? The voice of complaint has long been heard in relation to our common schools. All are satisfied, that they are not what they should be; that our money, some law or other, is not well expended; that our youth do not receive the benefits, which they might, and ought to receive. The time has now come, when the evils complained of, cannot be, and should not be tolerated. A spirit has gone abroad, in other counties of our State, which promises the highest results—the whole subject is undergoing a thorough examination, with a view to apply the proper remedies. And why should good old Oxford suffer herself to remain in the back ground? Are not her citizens industrious, energetic and enterprising? Have we not treasures of mind as valuable as those of our sister counties? Are not our children springing up around our mountains and scattered over the picturesque and diversified domain of Oxford, quite as distinguished for good talents, and as deserving the blessings of a good education, as those of cities and other counties? And while the rich and prosperous can send their children to high schools and Academies, shall we do nothing for the advantage of the great majority, whose opportunity for education is the District School? Let parents, and children too, think of this matter:—let every good citizen think of it,—and let the thought impel the action. Much may be done. The evils we now suffer may be met and removed. The good we now lose, too great to be appreciated, may be secured, without materially increasing the expense. Citizens of Oxford, look to it, on you regard your dearest interest, and not only will all good men everywhere, but your dear children, and your consciences, "rise up and call you blessed."

Paris, Jan. 25, 1847.

AN OXFORD MAN.

SAFETY OF THE ARMY.—Considerable anxiety has been felt the last ten days for the safety of our army in Mexico. The reported advance of Santa Anna upon Saltillo with a large force, has caused considerable alarm lest the crafty Mexican had fallen with his full force upon different portions of our forces and thus cut them up in detail. The relative position of the hostile parties at the last advice, however, show such an occurrence to be rather improbable. In fact, all apprehension of immediate danger to our army from the enemy has passed away. There is vastly more to be feared from the want of prompt, energetic action on the part of Congress than from an immediate assault of the enemy.

A bill is now before Congress, reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, which authorizes the issue of twenty-three millions of treasury notes in denominations of not less than fifty dollars, to bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum. For the redemption of these notes the proceeds of the sales of the public lands are pledged. This will make them desirable security for capitalists, and ensure their passage at all times at their par value at least.

If this bill is to become a law it is very desirable that it should pass through Congress with as little delay as may be consistent. It is also to be hoped that such other measures will be taken for filling up and organizing the army as will ensure the most vigorous prosecution of the war. After this is done the members can dispute about the value of the bear's hide, and divide it, if they please, before he is caught, and the people will listen patiently, perhaps, to their talk; but not tell them.

COL. MILLET.—A short time since I took up a Boston paper, and, among other things, noticed an article respecting the arrest of George Hale by Wm. H. Stevens, a police officer hailing from Boston. This article, or one substantially the same, has found its way into several other newspapers, among which is the Norway Advertiser of the 6th inst.

These pretended statements of fact, which have thus been travelling the rounds, so far as they relate to the details, are to a great extent incorrect and untrue. It is true, that William H. Stevens came to this State in September last, but it is not true that he resides in Boston. He came from New York—not after George Hale, but George W. Hale. It is true that Stevens had a warrant for Hale, and it is equally true that he did not arrest him on that or any other warrant. After searching about in these "diggins" in sight of him—only a few rods distant—when Hale eluded his vigilance and effected his escape. This was the way this police officer did not arrest Hale.

Mr. Stevens then gave up the chase, and leaving his warrant with Asa Thayer, Jr., Esq., of Norway, made his way back to New York.

After what had occurred, Hale had an opportunity to be continually on his guard; but his lurking place was at length discovered by the untiring vigilance of Mr. Thayer. By him was Hale arrested and safely lodged in Paris jail. Mr. Thayer then notified Mr. Stevens of the arrest, who came and carried Hale to New York for trial.

This Mr. Stevens must have been a courageous character to arrest a culprit, *hand-cuffed*, and in jail. If the N. York police is composed of such men, rogues will indeed stand a slim chance to escape.

People residing in Boston and N. York, may think this Mr. Stevens is possessed of great moral courage, together with an excellent *tad* for hunting rogues; but if the citizens of this community want any business of this kind done, they would greatly prefer a man of more *work* and less noise, in the person of Mr. Thayer.

To Mr. Thayer, and not to William H. Stevens, belongs all the credit in the arrest of Geo. W. Hale. This is not the only instance in which Mr. Thayer has been successful in hunting rogues. His vigilance and untiring perseverance has been the sole means of bringing a large number of law-breakers to justice.

I will only add that Mr. Thayer is an honest, faithful and vigilant officer, acting at all times in his official capacity with a great degree of prudence, skill, promptness and decision.

Yours, truly, N. Y. Z.

Jan 20, 1847.

NEW PLAN FOR CONDUCTING THE WAR.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says that Com. Perry thinks that a plan like the following would be the most advantageous:— "Abandon all expensive, sanguinary and doubtful projects of further invasion. So far as regards the interior of Mexico, let us be content with the occupation of the provinces already conquered, or so much of them as we may intend to keep as 'indemnification' for the war. On the other hand, let us take immediate possession of all her ports, both on the Gulf and on the Pacific, and occupy them as conquered territory, till she shall come to just and honorable terms of peace. Open them all to a free commerce, first placing in them collectors of our own, and establishing a suitable tariff of specific duties, by means of which we shall levy, from the Mexican nation itself, a revenue fully adequate to cover all the expenses, naval and military, of such occupation. In regard to Yucatan, which is constantly blowing hot and cold between Mexico and ourselves, compel that province at once to its election between the two. If it shall decide by the fate of the former, include its ports likewise in this system, and in either case, extend a cordon of military occupation across the isthmus which connects it with Mexico, so as to cut off the Mexicans from the supplies (chiefly of the indispensable article of salt) which they now derive from the cunning and double-dealing Yucatecos. When we have our enemy thus shut in on all sides, let us hold him so, like a froward child shut up in a closet, or held firmly and patiently by the arms, till he comes to his senses, begs pardon, and promises to be good.

The beauty of this plan is that Mexico herself will have to pay its whole expense, while at the same time our own people and commerce will be greatly benefited by it. It will be idle for her to prohibit the further diffusion throughout the country of the goods thus introduced into her ports. They will circulate as certainly and almost as freely as though they had passed regularly through Mexican instead of American custom houses. The government monopoly of tobacco, from which they now derive a considerable portion of their revenue, would be broken up by the competition of the cheaper and better supplies with which the country would be flooded. The cottons for which they now pay forty cents a yard, they will buy freely at ten. Their own poor manufactures, abnormally sustained by high 'protection,' will fall like so many bricks in a row; while the people will be taught a practical lesson in the philosophy of free trade, which, after the termination of the war, they will not soon forget."

How the Tailor treated his Customer. The fierce Anpudia tore his clothes. In boldly scampering from his fees. And swore the Yankee Tailor should Be bound to make the tatters good. Old Zack despatched a flag to say He'd mend them all another day. Or if that didn't meet his view Would even dress him over anew. And well the Taylor kept his word, As all his customers have heard. For if, half dressed, at Palo Alto The Chief ran off—was Zack in fault? He merely *huffed* him that day, And *sewed* him up at Monterey. Yankee Doodle.

The store of John Kinley, of Gouldsboro', Me., was broken open on the night of the 14th inst., robbed of money and goods, and set on fire. Loss \$3000, and hardly any insurance.

We take the following extracts from a speech recently made in the Massachusetts House of Representatives by Hon. Caleb Cushing, in support of a resolution appropriating \$200,000 for the proper equipment, &c., of the Regiment of Volunteers called for by the General Government from that State. After stating that of human art, of human intellect, of human courage; that the action or inaction of a part of a country, in time of war, either aids or prejudices the rest in relation to the common enemy; and that those who objected to the declaration of the war with Mexico, or to its continuance, were bound to propose at least an alternative; he stated the great preliminary facts, that the war was declared in all the forms of the Constitution, and that it was continued by the joint action of Congress and the President, and in this view of the subject made the following very proper enquiry, "What is the duty of one of the States of this Union in time of war?" He said—

"The foundation of the whole enquiry lay in the great subject of Federal and State rights. In the time of the Federal Government, and they acted as States, which might or not refuse to comply, according to their views of their separate interests as States. It was to relieve the nation from the intolerable degree of State Now, the Federal Government operates directly on individuals as well as States by the means of an Act of Congress. It commands the obedience of individuals, it invokes the co-operation of States. If a State resists an Act of Congress by resolutions merely of its Legislature, or by measures of its Governor, that is nothing but a private rebellion; but if the State refuses compliance with, or resists the operation of, an Act of Congress, that is a rebellion. If an individual, whether he be a private citizen or the Governor of a State, resist an Act of Congress by speeches, writings, or opinions only, that also is nothing but a private rebellion; but if he resist by overt acts of force, that is treason to the United States. These are transgressions, indeed, obvious to the apprehension of every member."

Mr. C. then made an application of these principles by illustrating the political history of two of the States of this Union, namely Massachusetts and South Carolina. He said—

"These States, relatively to the amount of their population, are in advance of the rest in wealth, in intelligence, in the self-reliance of conscious greatness, and in the consequent isolation of policy into which they have respectively fallen at one time or another. Wide differences in all that relates to internal government, belonging to different sections of the Union, there is yet obvious analogy in their positions to the greatest questions which have divided the Union. Though at the opposite extremes of opinion, that very extremity of opinion often brings them together even in their votes in Congress. Above all, highly Federal as they both were at an early period of the Federal Government, they alone have tried the experiment of how far opposition can be pushed by bold and high spirited men. South Carolina has nullified upon the Tax Power of the Federal Government, Massachusetts has nullified on the War Power."

Mr. C. said further, that this tendency of self-reliance on the part of Massachusetts and South Carolina to run into extreme opposition in the assertion of State rights, has affected prejudicially the relation of these States to the rest of the Union.

Mr. C. said it might be deemed presumptuous in him to follow this idea in regard to South Carolina; but he had a right to speak freely in regard to the condition of things in his own native State, of whose government he was now a constituent part. He said—

"Massachusetts has become so wedded to opposition, that in the period of fifty years she has been in a constant state of rebellion against the Union for a period of thirty years. Her policy is becoming more and more one of independence, of mere egotism, of localism, sectionalism, preoccupation of the most limited scope."

Mr. C. continued, after reviewing the course of Gov. Briggs in raising the regiment, and the law under which it was done—

"We are constitutionally. It goes to the Federal Union absolute right to the lives and property of every citizen of the Union, if need be. The Union calls on Massachusetts for a regiment, and Massachusetts needs it to the full. Thinking the war unjust, will you be refusing to send them forth duty, voluntarily, or under compulsion, to die for the Union? Will you be the slave but not the death of exposure in the camp or on the march?"

"If consequence forbids you to equip them, it forbids you still more loudly to permit them to march to the shores of the Gulf or the Rio Grande. Disband them, disband them in God's name; do not let Massachusetts suffer at once a thousand deaths, that would be the consequence of her voluntary and purposeful exercise of her little State's independence. If there be one breath here which is little less reverent to the love of country, if there be one mind to lost in the misty mazes of transcendentalism, if there be one memory of the glorious life of John Adams and the fields of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Paha and Monterey, which is not history and to this that in the cold, hard close hearts of the Representatives of Massachusetts there is not to be found an emotion of humanity or duty to send forth to bear up for her time-honored banner under the walls of Vera Cruz or San Juan."

The Federalists of Massachusetts continue true to their vocation. As they were in 1812, so are they in 1847. They denied to Mr. Madison the right to send the Massachusetts militia across the American line. They declared it unworthy of a moral and religious people to celebrate and rejoice over our victories in a righteous war with England. The same spirit actuates most not only the modern Federalists of her State. The Daily Advertiser reproaches the war, and declares that not a gun should be given by the Legislature for completing her volunteers. The Boston Courier enters into a serious discussion of the question whether the Legislature should appropriate money for the equipment of the volunteers, and peremptorily decides against it. The House of Representatives of that State vote down an appropriation of \$200,000, for the equipment of her volunteers, upon the ground that the war is unnecessary and unjust—a sentiment that is congenial with the worst spirit of 1812. True 'tis a pity, and a pity 'tis true.

The N. Y. Courier des Etats Unis has received letters which announce the danger of a double financial crisis, in England and France. One of these letters, from a person holding an eminent position in the Bank of France, describes the position of the Bank as the most critical it has been placed in for 30 years.

A Democratic member of the New York Legislature moved to refer so much of Gov. Young's message as relates to the anti-rent troubles to the committee on grievances, which was adopted, the whigs voting for it; but coming to remember by the next day that the Governor had been mum on the subject in his message, they had the motion reconsidered and rejected with considerable show of indignation.

By late accounts from Mexico it is stated that Santa Anna has been elected President, by a majority of two votes.

The New Orleans Courier says that New England will profit more by the attainment of the objects of the war than any other section of our country. The possession of California, for instance, is nothing to the rest of the Union, but everything to New England. It is in the ports of Monterey and San Francisco that the whalers of New England may find shelter and assistance when crippled by storm or pursued by enemies; and it is in California, as well as on the banks of the Rio Grande, that New England will find the most profitable and extensive market for her manufactures of every kind. From the east and the west, the whole territory of Mexico will lie open for the introduction of Yankee goods; and that our fellow citizens possess the ingenuity and activity to avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded, is conceded on all sides. Still they seem to be averse to the war with Mexico, and declare it is a shame to conquer the Mexican towns and provinces. But we find them the first to reap the benefit of those conquests. The northern ports of Mexico are already filled with their notions. They leave the rest of their countrymen to kill the bear, while they run away with the skin.

The officers of the British fleet at Sacrificios stated that they had heard from the city of Mexico that the finance committee in the Mexican congress had reported that in order to carry on the war the government would require \$250,000 per month, and stated that the sum of \$90,000 was all that could possibly be raised, which sum they depended upon the church for.

Despatches received in Washington announce that the Mexican clergy discontinue the continuance of the war on the part of Mexico. It is very natural that they should, as they are called upon to contribute largely.

Treaty with Peru.—A treaty has been concluded between the United States and Peru, by which the latter government has agreed to pay to the United States \$300,000 and interest, for injuries suffered. Every disposition appears to have been made upon the part of Peru for the adjustment of all difficulties.

Mr. Clay has forbidden the use of his name as a candidate for U. S. Senator before the Kentucky Legislature. The state of parties is said to be such that he could not be chosen.

Nobody hates the democracy like those who have once joined them from interest, and failing to win either respect or office, return to the fold of the Union. Such persons make the meanest assailants, and their baseness often surprises the public.

The surviving veterans of the battle of New Orleans celebrated the 25th of January at Ansony hall in Camp street. The Picayune says there were only forty in attendance, but many of them gave promise of living yet many years.

Hon. R. M. T. Hunter has been elected to the U. S. Senate, from Virginia, for six years from the fourth of March next, in place of Mr. Archer.

Murrah for little Delaware: William Tharp Democrat, was on Tuesday inaugurated governor for four years. He is a plain, honest and unassuming farmer of Kent county, and will make an excellent chief magistrate.

Lyceum.

The Paris Lyceum will meet at the School House in this Village on Saturday evening, Jan. 30th, 1847.

Stanzas for Discussion.—Resolved, That Capital Punishment ought to be abolished.

Bordentown, N. J., Oct. 25, 1845.

Mr. Seth W. Fowler:

Dear Sir.—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry has been in the market some six or seven years. The universal celebrity which this medicine has gained over the whole country, has convinced me of its great value, and I have long been desirous to try it. I have long been afflicted with a severe cough, for several weeks, so that my appetite and strength failed me. I was obliged to give up my business, and leave my bench and shop. I had all the aids, sweating nights, &c. I tried many kinds of medicine, but all in vain, until I procured a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which, by faith and perseverance, finally cured my illness, and I have not enjoyed as good health for twelve years past as I do now.

We are personally acquainted with Mr. Bennett. The public may rely upon the truth of his statement.

W. H. WHITE, STOKES, GEORGE PARKER

MARRIED.

In Norway, 14th inst., by Rev. Mr. Stinchfield Mr. Joshua B. Richardson to Miss Harriet Jackson, of Bethel, 13th inst., by Rev. W. W. Ward, Mr. Mark Edwin Butcher, to Miss Alma E. daughter of Mr. Mark Edwin Butcher, Esq., of Bethel.

In Augusta, by Rev. Mr. Moore, John A. Tibbitts of New Sharon, to Miss Sarah Jane Whittemore.

DIED.

In Norway, 17th inst., Mrs. Lydia Tabbs, wife of Mr. Charles Tabbs, aged 61 years.

In Harrison, 14th inst., Albert, youngest son of Lowell and Julia Foster, aged 2 years.

Dissolution.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name of

RUSSELL & WHITMAN,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those who are indebted to the late firm, are respectfully requested to make payment to Charles C. Whitman, also, those having demands against the firm, who is authorized to settle all company debts.

JAMES RUSSELL, C. C. WHITMAN.

North Woodstock, January 5th, 1847. 3w35

Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day entered into copartnership for the transaction of business, under the name of

WHITMAN & DENNIS,

at North Woodstock, and offer for sale a general assortment of W. I. Goods and Groceries.

C. C. WHITMAN, R. E. DENNIS.

North Woodstock, Jan. 5th, 1847.

PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of EPHRAIM ROWE, Administrator of the estate of Ephraim Rowe, late of said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death, and therefore praying that License may be granted him to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of DEBORAH D. WHEELER, Administrator of the estate of P. M. Wheeler, late of said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death, and therefore praying that License may be granted him to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of JOSEPH G. TOWLE, Administrator of the estate of William Towle, late of said County, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death, and therefore praying that License may be granted him to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges.

It was Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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At a Court of Probate held at Fyfeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of JAMES WALKER, Jr., Guardian of the estate of Eliza Jane, Lucy and Julia Ann, infants, deceased, representing that the said minors are seized of certain lots or parts of real estate, and certain shares of stock, as described in the inventory of record in the Probate Court of said County, and that it would be for the benefit of said minors that the same should be sold, and the proceeds put out and secured on interest, after paying incidental charges, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

It was Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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At a Court of Probate held at Fyfeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty seven.

ON the Petition of JAMES WALKER, Jr., Guardian of the estate of Eliza Jane, Lucy and Julia Ann, infants, deceased, representing that the said minors are seized of certain lots or parts of real estate, and certain shares of stock, as described in the inventory of record in the Probate Court of said County, and that it would be for the benefit of said minors that the same should be sold, and the proceeds put out and secured on interest, after paying incidental charges, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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It was Ordered, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the second day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

37 Copy—Attest: GEO. K. SHAW, Register.

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